

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. GOOSBROOK, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10th A. M. and 7 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

PREBTERIAN CHURCH.—GEO. C. HICKMAN, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, 10th A. M. and 7 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—HIRAM W. BARKES, Rector. Services at 10th A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. Friday evening service 7th P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. SPAULDING, Rector. Sunday services, 10th A. M. and 7 P. M.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—Sabbath services at 10th A. M. and 7 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. KIRKMAN, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10th A. M. and 7 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—H. C. TURNER, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10th A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

ST. CUTHBERT, (Catholic)—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. JOHN CONNOR, Pastor. Services at 8 A. M. and 10th A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

Kansas Relief Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Rock county is requested at the Court Room,

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27th, to organize a system of relief for the suffering people of Kansas.

MANY CITIZENS.

WOOD & WOOD!

We will take payment in wood for any number of new subscribers to the Weekly Gazette and Free Press, or to the Daily Gazette.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

We will take at par Illinois currency on subscription for the Daily or Weekly Gazette and Free Press.

AN ITEM.—The Sponges gathered at Key West, Fla., last year, realized \$72,000.—

Few people who have not given the subject their attention are aware of the extent of the trade in this article, or the variety of uses to which it is applied. Sponges are used quite extensively in the manufacture of felt hats and felt overcoats, while for the general purposes for which they are employed no substitute has been found for them.

The qualities, too, differ as much as the purposes to which are applied, and the prices are as varied as the qualities. The finest qualities are sold as high as wholesale \$1.25 per ounce.

A collection in the show case of Talmam & Collins will illustrate the difference in quality and price.

These druggists have an assortment which sell from five cents to four dollars, with no approach to difference in the size commensurate with the difference in price. Some in their collection have the softness of velvet and the fineness in texture of the most costly silk, while others resemble in their growth a coarse sieve or respectively small lattice work. The finer qualities are much used by surgeons in dressing wounds, and by the cleanly for bathing purposes. Their trade in this article is no inconsiderable item, and as a matter of curiosity merely their collection is worth examining.

PENMANSHIP.—This is an art in which we make no pretensions to excellence, or even a tolerable degree of proficiency, and perhaps our own deficiencies leads us to prize more highly the acquirements of others where they exist. An essential requisite to good penmanship is a Good Pen. To contribute, to this extent, to a qualification altogether too rare in an intelligent community, S. C. Spaulding has supplied himself with a very large quantity of Foley's celebrated manufacture. These pens have received the highest commendations of bankers, lawyers and business men, and been awarded the first premium by the American Institute and at the National Exhibition, (or World's Fair,) in New York in 1853. The stock of Mr. Spaulding embraces 12 different varieties, with holders or extension cases, adapted to every kind of writing, from the style of a lady to the bank ledger or envelope address, the prices ranging from \$1 to \$5. Mr. Spaulding is also receiving a general stock of very choice and beautiful goods, which will repay a visit to those who desire more particularly his superior pens.

COUNTY POOR IN DANE COUNTY.—We find in the proceedings of the Dane county board of supervisors the following item:

Mr. Ward presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all resolutions heretofore passed by the board of supervisors of Dane county, whereby the distinction between town and county poor have been abolished, are hereby rescinded; and be it further resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, a distinction between town and county poor shall hereafter exist.

Mr. Byrne presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all resolutions heretofore passed by the board of supervisors of Dane county, whereby the distinction between town and county poor have been abolished, are hereby rescinded; and be it further resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, a distinction between town and county poor shall hereafter exist.

Mr. Byrne presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thirty five towns comprising the county of Dane, be set off from the city of Madison.

The consideration of the resolution and substitute was postponed until the January session of the board.

A SUDDEN ASSAULT.—Winter has made a sudden assault upon us. This morning the thermometer, at 7 o'clock stood at 4° below zero. Windows are crystallized with geno of beauty; cells, where the house is not banked, have a decided chilly temperature; water pails are crusty with a solid glassy surface; snow creaks under the foot; overcoats and "comforters" (animate and inanimate) are drawn close; stoves receive strict attention, and poker are in constant use. "Old Winter" has made a visit, sure, and come without notice or invitation.

Spw.—Postmaster General Holt has adopted a short and sensible policy towards the disunion postmasters in the south who resign their offices. He informs them that if they will name successors, who will give the usual securities to the department, they will be accepted, and business permitted to go on as before. Otherwise, the offices will be discontinued.

TEXAS ELECTION.—The Galveston Civilian says Breckinridge's majority over Bell and Douglas combined will be over 30,000. Every county, as far as heard from, gives Breckinridge a majority. He received every vote cast in Brazos county.

Why would ladies make better traders and peddlers than men? Because they never get shaved.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

To the People of Wisconsin.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Madison, Wis., Nov. 22d, 1860.

Since the issue of my Proclamation for the Annual Thanksgiving, calling upon you, blessed in a remarkable degree this year with the abundance of the fruits of the earth, to render thanks to the Bountiful Giver, the details have come to us of our destitution and suffering in another portion of our country, where the rains have not fallen, and the parched earth has borne no crops.—In the midst of our abundance, it is very difficult to realize the fact that but a few hundred miles from us, not less than thirty or forty thousand of our fellow-beings are at this moment suffering greatly, from the total failure of their crops. Such a startling fact needs but to be brought to the knowledge of a people who are overflowing with abundance, to cause speedy help to be sent to the needy.

Citizens of Wisconsin! the destitute, starving condition of thousands of the settlers of Kansas is a serious fact, thoroughly attested. Transfused and liberal contributions of money, to buy provisions and clothing and pay freight on donations forwarded, and of grain, flour and provisions of every kind, are imperatively needed to save the lives of men, women and children who have literally nothing to eat, and nothing to sell to raise means for the purpose of food and clothing. Is it better way can you exhibit your thankfulness for blessings conferred by Providence than by showing love and charity to the needy.

As the executive of the state, I urge that wherever Relief Committees have not been already formed, action to that end be taken at once. Contributions of provisions may be sent forward, in many cases free, on all the public thoroughfares, and should be marked "Kansas Relief," and addressed to "Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas." Money is much needed to pay freight on contributions now going forward, and may either be forwarded by the local committees, or direct (in drafts where practicable) to the order of Gen. Pomeroy, as above. Whatever is done should be done speedily; for the lives of thousands of our fellow-beings are dependent upon our charity and help.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL.
A HEAVY BOND.—The Madison Journal says that the bond of the Dane county treasurer has been fixed at \$200,000.—Large as the amount is Mr. Vroman, the republican candidate, will have no difficulty in finding sureties.

The supreme court has adjourned to the 2d day of January.

The only town in Essex county N. Y., that gave an Anti-Lincoln majority is North Elba, the home of the late John Brown.

The birds that do the most service to agriculturists, and should be protected, are the night or mosquito hawk, chimney swallow, martin or swift, whip-poor-will, cuckoo, king bird or bee martin, wood-pecker, clasp or high-bell, cat bird, wren, bluebird, meadow or brown thrasher, dove, fire-bird or summer red-bird, hanging bird, ground bird or chaffinch, bobolink or rice bird, robin, snow or chipping bird, bluejay and the small owl. They do an excellent work among the insects, and serve the farmers' crops while they fill their own.

A good Dwelling House convenient to the business of the city, a good barn on the premises. Apply at the M. & M. Railroad office.

W. B. STRONG.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, November 24, 1860.

Receipts of wheat were still lighter to day than yesterday, only about 300 bushels being on the market.

Prices of all grades of spring were firm; notwithstanding the recent unfavorable news from foreign markets, ships bid freely at \$600 per ton.

COIN—old shillings 30s 6d per lb. New in ear 1822 per 70 lbs.

BARLEY—prime samples 37s 1/2d per 50 lbs, com-

mon quality 26s 6d.

DRESSED HOGS—heavy 5, 25s 6d per 100 lbs, light 47s 6d.

POTATOES—plenty at 16s 6d good to choice ones.

BUTTER—wanted at 16s 6d good to choice quality.

HIDES—scarce at 11s 12d per dozen.

INDUS—green, 6s 6d. Dry, 5s 1/2d.

FLOUR—spring at 2s 6d, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6s 6d; chickens, 6d

SHEEP PELTS—1s 6d to 2s 6d per each.

Chicago Market.

Friday evening, November 23.

Wheat dull and heavy. No 1 spring 7s 6d, No 2 spring 7s 4d. Hogs 47s 6d per bushel.

COIN—rare d'ale 1822 per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—prime samples 37s 1/2d per 50 lbs, com-

mon quality 26s 6d.

DRESSED HOGS—heavy 5, 25s 6d per 100 lbs, light 47s 6d.

POTATOES—plenty at 16s 6d good to choice ones.

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 4.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

NUMBER 230.

The Daily Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES DULY, HIRAN BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines does matter, or its equivalent in space, constitutes a square.

1 square 1 day, \$15.
do 3 days, 10.
do 5 weeks, 20.
do 4 months, 40.
do 12 months, 80.
do 6 years, 120.
do 12 years, 240.

2 squares, 20 per cent advance on 1 square.

3 squares, 30 per cent advance on 2 squares.

4 squares, 40 per cent advance on 3 squares.

5 squares, 50 per cent advance on 4 squares.

6 squares, 60 per cent advance on 5 squares.

7 squares, 70 per cent advance on 6 squares.

8 squares, 80 per cent advance on 7 squares.

9 squares, 90 per cent advance on 8 squares.

10 squares, 100 per cent advance on 9 squares.

11 squares, 110 per cent advance on 10 squares.

12 squares, 120 per cent advance on 11 squares.

13 squares, 130 per cent advance on 12 squares.

14 squares, 140 per cent advance on 13 squares.

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137 squares, 1370 per cent advance on 136 squares.

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142 squares, 1420 per cent advance on 141 squares.

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144 squares, 1440 per cent advance on 143 squares.

145 squares, 1450 per cent advance on 144 squares.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 24, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Secession.

There is a disposition in some quarters, mainly among the democrats, but participated in by some of our weak-nerved, tender-footed republican friends, to claim that in view of the secession flurry in the cotton states, the republicans shall yield up the entire fruits of the brilliant victory which they have so gallantly won. It is suggested that Mr. Lincoln shall come out with a manifesto in which he shall turn his back upon republican principles, beg the pardon of the slave holders for being elected president, assure them that they shall have the entire control of his administration, and that he will recommend to congress to pass a slave code protecting slavery in the territories. And it is thought by some of these interesting specimens that the free states ought to repeal all laws to punish kidnapping, and send an invitation to the slave traders to kidnap and carry off as many "niggers" as they please without interference; and, although they do not say it, we have no doubt if the south should really demand it, they would be willing to throw in a few dozens of what our southern gentry are pleased to call "white slaves," "greasy mechanics," etc.

Never were men more mistaken in their lives than are those who expect any severing from or abandonment of their principles by republicans. Our late national convention framed a platform of principles evidently moderate and conservative in spirit, but broad and national in their scope; acknowledging the constitutional rights of all sections of the country, in their fullest extent; calculated in their operation to develop the resources, and add to the growth and increase of the whole country; guaranteeing inviolate the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively. In short, putting forth principles which breathe throughout their whole scope and breadth, the spirit of true democracy, and inspiring, wherever they were headed, a larger love of justice and a higher devotion to constitutional liberty.

Upon this platform was placed an able statesman, all of whose life, public and private, has been characterized by moderation and conservative tendencies, and with all, not only the very soul of frankness and honesty, but far above all suspicion or taint of chicanery or double-dealing. Him we have elected; and we are ready to stake all we hold valuable upon his truth and fidelity to friends and principles. It is the great desire of the people of this country to have the slavery question settled, and no time more propitious for its settlement can ever arise. Our country was never, in a business point of view, in a more healthy and prosperous condition than now; and if the settlement of this question must produce a financial panic, we were never never and probably never shall be in a better condition to sustain it. But they who believe this settlement is to be made by yielding to the demands which the slave holders may make upon us, had better discard the idea at once, and prepare for a different issue.

We are disposed to think we have not been in a much better situation with regard to the southern states than secession will bring, for the last half dozen years. During that time no northern man could go into a southern state and establish himself in business without imperiling not only his life but his property, no matter how prudent or conservative he might be, the most ignorant, miserable hound in all the south had the power, by whispering "abolitionist," to incite an unreasoning, brutal mob to the destruction of his property, violence to his person, and the taking of his life, while freedom of conscience, of action, of speech, of the press, has been totally annulled. What worse condition secession can bring about, in regard to these states, we are unable to conceive.

We do not regard the right of secession as one open for discussion. It is an absurdity to talk about this right—people may secede from the government by leaving the country, but the territory comprising each state has been irrevocably submitted to the jurisdiction of the government established by the constitution of the United States. And so long as that government exists, it must exercise jurisdiction over, and enforce the laws of congress in all the states of the Union.

There is, in our opinion, but one course to pursue, and that is if any of the states attempt to secede, station armed vessels in its ports, collect duties, as before, and if the people of the state do not want post offices, judicial and other offices, let them wait until they get ready to receive them and are willing to obey the laws of congress, and then give them again the benefits of the general government.

WILD HORSES IN KANSAS.—A correspondent, writing from Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, says:

In conversation with a gentleman residing upon the verge of the Delaware reservation, we gleaned some information regarding the celebrated drove of wild horses which frequent these parts. Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to capture them.

American horses of the best mettle have been brought into use in running them down, but no sooner pursued that they ran at right angles with the divides, up hills, down valleys and through timber, with a speed unknown to any other animal.

AMONG them is one—a chestnut stallion, somewhat larger than the Morgan stock—which has been the universal mark of the pursuer; but though followed by the fleetest steeds upon the run, he has never been known to break from a pacing step.

Stratagem has been resorted to, with out success, and he is now left to fly over the prairies at his will, bearing the dignified title of "Chestnut King." Several of his colts have been secured, which promise a rich reward to their owners. Though a knight quite young and reared with native horses, the wildness of their nature is made apparent upon all favorable occasions. An officer at Fort Leavenworth has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture and delivery to him of "Chestnut King."

Besides, after a most urgent remonstrance for a long period of time, the prisoners come up covered with lice and bed-bugs "large enough to eat corn." There is no excuse for this state of things, and, as a last resort, I make it public in hopes to correct it.

The Conspiracy against Kansas.

To an unbiased observer the recent intelligence from Kansas looks very much like a conspiracy. The news of the outbreak is accompanied by statements drawn up in form; the particulars written out and signed by several persons; some are government offices; others are citizens of Missouri, living hundreds of miles apart; but all agreeing that the "abolitionists" have attacked and are driving citizens of Missouri out of Kansas; and that they have been supplied with arms from Boston in the shape of boxes of clothing, &c. These details all appear by telegraph, along with the account of the outbreak, as if the whole thing had been prepared before hand. We suspect that it has been got up to order from Washington, for political purposes.—It is easy, at any time, to do this. The border ruffians, are only to receive a hint to make a foray into Kansas, and they do it. The people of that territory, taught by bitter experience that there is no safety when such an eruption takes place, fly to arms to defend themselves and their homes.—They are now pressed by famine on one side, and the orders of the general government on the other to sell their homes, and at the same time their old enemies also arrive upon the field; it is not surprising that in this madness they should drive out of the country all who are not known to be their friends.

It is a noteworthy fact, also, that while the border ruffians side of the story all appears like a regular and connected history, the other side has not been published. These poor people, it is evident, have not been deliberately preparing for this strife, and have therefore had no time to write out their own defense. Doubtless we shall soon hear from them, when it will be apparent, as it has often times before, that they have been attacked at their homes, and have only combined for self defense when it became necessary, while the border ruffians have premeditated their movements, and have at the same time filled the public ear with falsehoods, that the people of Kansas may stand prejudiced by the country, before the whole truth can be known. This is the way it looks to us, although we have no information, except the history of past transactions in Kansas of a similar nature.

What can be the object? There are several: 1st. There is a famine in Kansas and if the people are not relieved they will perish or be driven out by their old enemies. There is a concerted movement in the north to relieve them, which is likely to be successful. An outbreak at this time will materially injure the projects of their friends, and the border ruffians, knowing this, have incited it, expecting to reap their advantage over a starving people; at the approaching land sales, and in the end convert Kansas into a pro-slavery state.

2d. The southern nullifiers are at work, and it would not be at all surprising if they are at the bottom of it, for the purpose of instigating civil strife on the borders, attributing it to the "abolitionists," and thus uniting the whole south with them in their scheme of dissolution.

3d. The administration of Mr. Buchanan would like a victim just now. The "old public functionary" would rejoice at this time to transfer the threatened war in South Carolina into Kansas, and shoulder the whole difficulties of the country upon the "abolitionists" and the Boston "Kansas aid society."

We trust, however, that the people, everywhere will turn a deaf ear to these schemes, and remember only that there are people perishing in Kansas for the want of food and clothing, and that they will cheerfully and liberally give for their relief.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—The following decisions of cases in the first judicial district have been announced in the supreme court:

Bond vs Wiltsie. 2. Opinion by Justice Cole. Order reversed with costs, and cause remanded.

Foster vs City of Kenosha. 6. Opinion by Justice Cole. Order affirmed with costs.

Child vs Child. 12. Opinion by Justice Cole. Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded.

Bank of Wisconsin vs Knowlton. 15.—Opinion by Justice Cole. Order affirmed with costs.

Kimball vs Spicer. 18. Opinion by Justice Cole. Order reversed with costs, and cause remanded.

Dinsmore etc. vs R. R. R. Co. 22.—Opinion by Justice Cole. Judgment affirmed with costs and 7 per cent. damages.

Anderson et al vs Morris, Sheriff, etc. 27. Opinion by Justice Cole. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded.

Williams vs Ely, etc. 9. Opinion by Chief Justice Dixon. Judgment affirmed with costs and 7 per cent. damages.

Erskine vs Howland. 29. Opinion by Chief Justice Dixon. Judgment affirmed with costs and 6 per cent. damages addition to interest.

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In conversation with a gentleman residing upon the verge of the Delaware reservation, we gleaned some information regarding the celebrated drove of wild horses which frequent these parts. Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to capture them.

American horses of the best mettle have been brought into use in running them down, but no sooner pursued that they ran at right angles with the divides, up hills, down valleys and through timber, with a speed unknown to any other animal.

AMONG them is one—a chestnut stallion, somewhat larger than the Morgan stock—which has been the universal mark of the pursuer; but though followed by the fleetest steeds upon the run, he has never been known to break from a pacing step.

Stratagem has been resorted to, with out success, and he is now left to fly over the prairies at his will, bearing the dignified title of "Chestnut King." Several of his colts have been secured, which promise a rich reward to their owners.

Though a knight quite young and reared with native horses, the wildness of their nature is made apparent upon all favorable occasions. An officer at Fort Leavenworth has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture and delivery to him of "Chestnut King."

Besides, after a most urgent remonstrance for a long period of time, the prisoners come up covered with lice and bed-bugs "large enough to eat corn." There is no excuse for this state of things, and, as a last resort, I make it public in hopes to correct it.

The Troubles in Kansas.

A gentleman from Linn county, Kansas, who arrived in this city, from that region on Thursday, gives us the following among others as the causes in which the recent troubles in southern Kansas had their origin. The first of these causes is the sale of the public lands at this time, when the people occupying the lands as pre-emptors, are in a starving condition, and of course wholly unable to raise the amount to purchase them. Another cause, is the burning of seventy-four dwellings, all belonging to free state men, on what is known as the "Eight Mile Strip." This was a tract set apart for the New York Indians, but never accepted or occupied by them. In 1858, Gov. Denver made a speech in Linn county, and told the settlers that these lands might be occupied by pre-emptors in advance of the extinguishment or withdrawal of the Indian title—that it would soon come into market, and that possession could be taken with perfect confidence that no difficulty would occur. Under this statement, or rather pledge of Gov. Denver, about fifteen hundred persons, on the first of June, when the census was taken, occupied these "New York Indian Lands." Last spring it was discovered that almost the entire population were free state people, and, of course this fact aroused the ire of "Old Pub. Func." and his administration, and immediate measures were taken to drive them from their possessions, such settlers being regarded as inimical to a slavery propagandizing government.

The attempt to drive them off in the spring not having been successful, it was renewed again about three weeks since, when orders came from the powers at Washington, telling the Cherokee Indian agent to send a company of 50 U. S. dragoons to accomplish the wishes of the administration. The dragoons, in doing their work, as we have stated, burned 74 dwelling houses, every one of which belonged to a free state resident; and it is not known that the residence of a single border ruffian has been disturbed. Another reason is, that the Missourians are in the habit of coming into the territory to hang, shoot, rob and kidnap its people—several attempts of this kind having occurred quite recently. The new law of Arkansas, which went into operation not long since, requiring the free negroes of that state to choose a master or leave the state—has sent a large number of that class of persons into southern Kansas, and particularly into Linn county; and the Missourians have been in the habit of coming into the territory for the purpose of kidnapping these poor negroes. These same in the habit of visiting Montgomery and Dr. Jennison for the purpose of annoying them, and have also made attempts to assassinate them. The Missourians, in their incursions, have been guilty of the most inhuman acts, and have also made attempts to assassinate them.

These and various other similar reasons are assigned by the free state people of Kansas in justification of the demonstration which Montgomery and his friends are now making against the border ruffians and their allies, the officers of the present administration, residing in that territory.—Chicago Tribune, Nov. 24th.

THE RECEPTION OF MR. LINCOLN AND MR. HAMILTON YESTERDAY.—The visit of the President and Vice President elect to this city, their first interview since their nomination, has made Chicago the center of much interest during the past week. Yielding to the very general desire of our citizens to see the gallant standard bearers of republicanism, yesterday morning was fixed upon for a reception at the parlors of the Tremont House, between the hours of 10 and 12. The day was the most inclement of the season thus far, cold, snowy, and with general winter aspects abroad, yet the people were not at home.

From the earliest hour named until noon a constant stream of visitors poured in at the Lake street entrance of the Tremont House. The ladies, we were glad to see, had their full share in the representation, and the affair was an ovation throughout. For two hours and a half the line moved through the middle parlor on the Dearborn street front, where Mr. Lincoln stood and shook hands with each as they passed him. At his right stood Mrs. Lincoln, and next Mr. Hamlin. Everything moved off pleasantly and creditably to all concerned. With his acquaintances, Mr. Lincoln exchanged a single word.

We were glad to notice that Mr. Lincoln seems in excellent health as does Mr. Hamlin, though the excitements and actual labor and pressure incident to the campaign, especially increased as the successful close drew near, must have been sufficient to severely test the strongest constitution.

Mr. Lincoln returns to Springfield, and Mr. Hamlin goes immediately east from this city.—Chicago Tribune, Nov. 24.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Treasurer of the City of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, will make application to the circuit court for Rock county, at the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, on the Fourth Monday of November instant, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as he can be heard, for judgment against the lands, lots and parcels of land hereinafter described, for the amount of the taxes assessments, interest, costs and charges, respectively due thereon, for the year 1860. That said taxes and assessments were levied for city expenses and purposes exclusively. That the following is a list of the amount of taxes assessed the lands, lots and parcels of lands on which the same were assessed and the persons to whom assessed respectively. That said taxes have not been paid, and the undersigned has been unable to collect the same.

GEORGE A. YOUNG,
City Treasurer.

Dated Janesville, Nov. 16, 1860.

Burnings Lands in the City of Janesville.

Description. Total Amt.

Wm. Willhalm, w/ sq. of w/ sq. of sq. w/ sq. 2,45

Wm. Whitmire also 1/4 acres in same section, b/d

Wm. Whitmire also 1/4 acres in same line, s/

and e/ by Churchland, 2,45

I D Vermilye, 20 acres in n h a s/ of section, 2,45

26, T 3, R 12, b/d by highway, e/ by Madison

read, by J D Reedford and n/ by Oak Hill

13,10

D Noggs, 14 acres in sq. of w/ sq. of section 26, 2,45

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. COOPER, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Geo. C. HECKMAN, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. P. M. TRINITY CHURCH.—Hiram W. BEERS, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. SPALDING, Pastor. Sunday services, 10½ A. M., and 2 P. M. PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—Sabbath services at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. KINNEY, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—H. C. TILTON, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. ET. CUTHBERT (Catholic).—Corcoran Cherry and Holmes street. JOHN CONROY, Pastor. Services at 8 A. M., and 10½ A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

Kansas Relief Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Rock county is requested at the Court Room, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27th, to organize a system of relief for the suffering people of Kansas.

MANY CITIZENS.

WOOD! WOOD!

We will take payment in wood for any number of new subscribers to the Weekly Gazette and Free Press, or to the Daily Gazette.

Illinois Currency.

We will take at par Illinois currency on subscription for the Daily or Weekly Gazette and Free Press.

AN ITEM.—The Sponges gathered at Key West, Fla., last year, realized \$72,000.—Exchange.

Few people who have not given the subject their attention are aware of the extent of the trade in this article, or the variety of uses to which it is applied. Sponges are used quite extensively in the manufacture of felt hats and felt overcoats, while for the general purposes for which they are employed no substitute has been found for them.

The qualities, too, differ as much as the purposes to which are applied, and the prices are as varied as the qualities. The finest qualities are sold as high as wholesale as \$1.25 per ounce. A collection in the show-case of Tallman & Collins will illustrate the difference in quality and price. These druggists have an assortment which sell from five cents to four dollars, with no approach to difference in the size commensurate with the difference in price. Some in their collection have the softness of velvet and the fineness in texture of the most costly silk, while others resemble in their growth a coarse sieve or respectably small lattice work. The finer qualities are much used by surgeons in dressing wounds, and by the cleanly for bathing purposes. Their trade in this article is no inconsiderable item, and as a matter of curiosity merely their collection is worth examining.

PENMANSHIP.—This is an art in which we make no pretensions to excellence, or even a tolerable degree of proficiency, and perhaps our own deficiencies leads us to prize more highly the acquirements of others where they exist. An essential requisite to good penmanship is a Good Pen. To contribute, to this extent, to a qualification altogether too rare in an intelligent community, S. C. Spaulding has supplied himself with a very large quantity of Foley's celebrated manufacture. These pens have received the highest commendations of bankers, lawyers and business men, and been awarded the first premium by the American Institute and at the National Exhibition, (or World's Fair,) in New York in 1853. The stock of Mr. Spaulding embraces 12 different varieties, with holders or extension cases, adapted to every kind of writing, from the style of a lady to the bank ledger or envelope address, the prices ranging from \$1 to \$5. Mr. Spaulding is also receiving a general stock of very choice and beautiful goods, which will repay a visit to those who desire more particularly his superior pens.

COUNTY POOR IN DANE COUNTY.—We find in the proceedings of the Dane county board of supervisors the following item:

Mr. Ward presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all resolutions heretofore passed by the board of supervisors of Dane county, whereby the distinction between town and county poor have been abolished, are hereby rescinded; and be it further resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, a distinction between town and county poor shall hereafter exist.

Mr. Byrne presented the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the thirty-five towns comprising the county of Dane, be set off from the city of Madison.

The consideration of the resolution and substitute was postponed until the January session of the board.

A SUDDEN ASSAULT.—Winter has made a sudden assault upon us. This morning the thermometer at 7 o'clock stood at 4° below zero. Windows are crystallized with gems of beauty; cellars, where the house is not banked, have a decided chilly temperature; water pipes are cracked with a solid glassy surface; snow crevices under the foot; overcoats and "comforters" (animate and inanimate) are drawn close; stoves receive strict attention, and poters are in constant use. "Old Winter" has made a visit, sure, and come without notice or invitation.

SOUD.—Postmaster General Holt has adopted a short and sensible policy towards the disunion postmasters in the south who resign their offices. He informs them that if they will name successors, who will give the usual securities to the department, they will be accepted, and business permitted to go on as before. Otherwise, the offices will be discontinued.

TEXAS ELECTION.—The Galveston Civilian says Breckinridge's majority over Bell and Douglass combined will be over 30,000. Every county, as far as heard from, gives Breckinridge a majority. He received every vote cast in Brazos county.

Why would ladies make better traders and peddlers than men? Because they never get shaved.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

To the People of Wisconsin.

Executive Officer.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 22d, 1850.]

Since the issue of my Proclamation for the Annual Thanksgiving, calling upon you, blessed in a remarkable degree this year, with the abundance of the fruits of the earth, to render thanks to the Bountiful Giver, the details have come to us of destitution and suffering in another portion of our country, where the rains have not fallen, and the parched earth has borne no crops.

In the midst of our abundance, it is very difficult to realize the fact that but a few hundred miles from us, not less than one-half of one-thousand of our fellow-beings are at this moment suffering greatly, from the total failure of their crops. Such a startling fact needs to be brought to the knowledge of a people who are overflowing with abundance, to cause speedy help to be sent to the needy.

Clubs of Wisconsin! the destitute, starving condition of thousands of the settlers of Kansas is a terrible fact, thoroughly attested. Immediate and liberal contributions of money, to buy provisions and clothing and pay freight on donations forwarded, and of grain, flour and provisions of every kind, are imperatively needed to save the lives of men, women and children who have literally nothing to eat, and nothing to sell to raise means for the purpose of food and clothing. In no better way can you exhibit your thankfulness for blessings conferred by Providence than by showing love and charity to the needy.

As the executive of the state, I urge that wherever Relief Committees have not been already formed, action that end be taken at once. Contributions of provisions may be sent forward, in many cases free, on all the public thoroughfares, and should be marked "Kansas Relief," and addressed to "Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas." Money is much needed to pay freight on contributions now going forward, and may either be forwarded by the local committees, or direct (in drafts where practicable) to the order of Gen. Pomeroy, as above. Whatever is done should be done speedily; for the lives of thousands of our fellow-beings are dependent upon our charity and love.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL.

A HEAVY BOND.—The Madison Journal says that the bond of the Dane county treasurer has been fixed at \$200,000.—Large as the amount is Mr. Vroman, the republican candidate, will have no difficulty in finding sureties.

The supreme court has adjourned to the 2d day of January.

The only town in Essex county N. Y., that gave an Anti-Lincoln majority is North Elba, the home of the late John Brown.

The birds that do the most service to agriculturists, and should be protected, are the nighthawk, chimney swallow, martin or swift, whip-poor-will, cuckoo, kingbird or tree martin, woodpecker, clay or high-hole, cat bird, wren, bluebird, meadowlark, red-bird, hanging bird, ground bird or cheewink, bobolink or rice bird, robin, snow or chipping bird, bluejay and the small owl. They do an excellent work among the insects, and serve the farmers' crops while they fill their own.

TO RENT.

A good Dwelling House, convenient to the business part of the city, a good home on the premises. Apply at the M. & M. Railroad office.

W. B. STRONG.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

BY BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, November 24, 1850.

Rooftops of wheat were still lighter today than yesterday, only about 300 bushels on the market.—Prices of all grades of spring wheat, fine, notwithstanding the recent unfavorable news from foreign markets, shipped out freely at 65@70c. But with large receipts we think winter wheat would hardly be sustained.—There were 8 or 10 dressed hogs in, which sold at 60@65c per hundred for light and heavy. We quote them from 15@25c down. Hides are also lower, sales today at 35@38c for green and 15@22c for dry. Other stuff unchanged.

WE TAKE up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 7@28c; fair to good dry spring 63@70c; damp and green 60@62c. OATS—rather dull at 18@17c per bushel.

RYE—in request at 80@82c per 60 lbs.

CORN—all shelled 80@82c per 60 lbs. New in ear 18@22c per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—prime samples 37@42c per 50 lbs, the common weight 25@30c.

TIMOTHY—good demand at 1,00@1,50 per 40 lbs.

DRESSED HOGS—heavy 5,25@6,50 per 100 lbs., light 4,75@5,00.

POTATOES—plenty at 15@20c per good to choice ones.

BUTTER—good to 15@17c good to choice quality.

Eggs—scarce at 11@12c per dozen.

HIDES—green, 35@45c; dry, flint, 11@13c.

FLOUR—spring at 2,50, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6@7c; chickens, fat

SHEEP PELTS—average from 25@100 each.

Chicago Market.

Friday evening, November 23.

Wheat dull and heavy, No. 1 spring 75@78c, No 2 spring 74@77c. Hogs 4,75@5,10. Transactions light in flour, 3,90@4,10 for good to choice spring extra.

Exchange selling freely by banks to customers at 7 per cent premium. Rejected Illinois currency bought at 80.

NEW CIDER!

REBERT & METCALF, in the Hyatt House block, have just received

50 Barrels of Pure New Cider,

which they will sell at

LOW RATES

on hand.

2000 BARRELS OF PRIME

WINTER APPLES,

which will be

SOLD LOWER

than can be purchased at the local stores.

REBERT & METCALF, 102-104 W. 1st.

WE HAVE

RECEIVED

ANOTHER lot of these fine

AMERICAN WATCHES!

Fine and Fashionable Jewelry,

Sterling Silver Ware, viz:

Tin and Table Spoons, Sugar and Salt

Shells, Cream Ladles, Butter and

Fruit Knives, Napkin Rings,

&c., &c.

SILVER PLATED WARE

of all kinds, the very best manufactured.

* Table and Pocket Cutlery,

SCISSORS, SHEARS, &c.

GILCHRIST'S RAZORS

Warranted to shave to your satisfaction.

CLOCKS & TIME PIECES.

All goods sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

* Particular attention paid to repairing fine

WATCHES. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in good style.

CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER

S. C. SPAULDING, Lappin's Block.

TO LAWYERS!

WE have 1 copy each of volumes 2, 3, 4, and 5.

WISCONSIN REPORTS!

that we will sell at \$2.50 per volume. Also, any quantity of the 5th Vol. at the same price.

MOSELEY & BROTHER.

REduced the price

of these goods 25 per cent.

At the price we are selling

they are the cheapest carpets made.

M. C. SMITH.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 22, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Secession.

There is a disposition in some quarters, mainly among the democrats, but participated in by some of our weak-nerved, tender-footed republican friends, to claim that in view of the accession flurry in the cotton states, the republicans shall yield up the entire fruits of the brilliant victory which they have so gallantly won. It is suggested that Mr. Lincoln shall come out with a manifesto in which he shall turn his back upon republican principles, beg the pardon of the slaveholders for being elected president, assure them that they shall have the entire control of his administration, and that he will recommend to congress to pass a slave code protecting slavery in the territories. And it is thought by some of these interesting specimens that the free states ought to repeal all laws to punish kidnapping, and send an invitation to the slave traders to kidnap and carry off as many "niggers" as they please without interference; and, although they do not say it, we have no doubt if the south should really demand it, they would be willing to throw in a few dozens of what our southern gentry are pleased to call "white slaves," "greasy mechanics," etc.

Never were men more mistaken in their lives than are those who expect any severing from or abandonment of their principles by republicans. Our late national convention framed a platform of principles eminently moderate and conservative in spirit, but broad and national in their scope; acknowledging the constitutional rights of all sections of the country, in their fullest extent; calculated in their operation to develop the resources, and add to the growth and increase of the whole country; guaranteeing the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively. In short, putting forth principles which breathe throughout their whole scope and breadth, the spirit of true democracy, and inspiring, wherever they were heeded, a larger love of justice and a higher devotion to constitutional liberty.

Upon this platform was placed an able statesman, all of whose life, public and private, has been characterized by moderation and conservative tendencies, and with all, not only the very soul of frankness and honesty, but far above all suspicion or taint of chicanery or double-dealing. Him we have elected; and we are ready to stake all we hold valuable upon his truth and fidelity to friends and principles. It is the great desire of the people of this country to have the slavery question settled, and no time more propitious for its settlement can ever arise. Our country was never in a business point of view, in a more healthy and prosperous condition than now, and if the settlement of this question *must* produce a financial panic, we were never more and probably never shall be in a better condition to sustain it. But they who believe this settlement is to be made by yielding to the demands which the slaveholders may make upon us, had better discard the idea at once, and prepare for a different issue. We are disposed to think we have not been in a much better situation with regard to the southern states than secession will bring, for the last half dozen years. During that time no northern man could go into a southern state and establish himself in business without imperiling not only his life but his property, no matter how prudent or conservative he might be, the most ignorant, miserable bound in all the south had the power, by whispering "abolitionist," to incite an unreasoning, brutal mob to the destruction of his property, violence to his person, and the taking of his life; while freedom of conscience, of nation, of speech, of the press, has been totally annulled. What worse condition secession can bring about, in regard to these states, we are unable to conceive.

We do not regard the right of secession as one open for discussion. It is an absurdity to talk about this right—people may secede from the government by leaving the country, but the territory comprising each state has been irrevocably submitted to the jurisdiction of the government established by the constitution of the United States. And so long as that government exists, it must exercise jurisdiction over, and enforce the laws of congress in all the states of the Union.

There is, in our opinion, but one course to pursue, and that is if any of the states attempt to secede, station armed vessels in its ports, collect duties, as before, and if the people of the state do not want post offices, judicial and other offices, let them wait until they get ready to receive them and are willing to obey the laws of congress, and then give them again the benefits of the general government.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—The following decisions of cases in the first judicial district have been announced in the supreme court:

Bond vs Wiltse. 2. Opinion by Justice Cole. Order reversed with costs, and cause remained.

Foster vs City of Kenosha. 6. Opinion by Justice Cole. Order affirmed with costs.

Child vs Child. 12. Opinion by Justice Cole. Judgment reversed with costs, and *reverso de novo* awarded.

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Williams vs Ely, etc. 9. Opinion by Chief Justice Dix. Judgment affirmed with costs and 7 per cent. damages.

Erskine vs Howland. 29. Opinion by Chief Justice Dix. Judgment affirmed with costs and 5 per cent. damages addition to interest.

A NOVELTY.—There is one town in Wisconsin which has given Brockinridge a large vote than Douglas. This town is Cawood, Wood county, where the vote was Lincoln 58, Brockinridge 47, Douglas 35.

WILD HORSES IN KANSAS.—A correspondent, writing from Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, says:

HORRIBLE.—The Fort Wayne (Indiana) Times says that a most terrible tragedy occurred in that state, a few days previous. A woman about to charm her horse, threw some boiling water in the churn, into which her little girl had, unnoticed by the mother, placed an infant, and it was instantly scalded to death. In her frenzy the mother seized a chair and inflicted a death blow upon the little girl. After realizing what had been done, she threw herself into the well, and was drowned.

PREPARED TO LEAVE.—The Boston Post, whose editor has a fat situation in the custom house, has the following advertisement in its editorial columns:

To Be Let.—A very pleasant desk in the Boston Caston House, for four years. A woman, brought up yesterday in this condition, testified that she left a girl there who had been over success, and he is now left to fly over the prairies at his will, bearing the dignified title of "Chester King." Several of his colts have been secured, which promises a rich return to their owners. Though a horse quite young and reared with native horses, the willingness of their nature is most apparent upon all favorable occasions.

REFRAIN REASON.—The latest south east dispatches show signs of returning good news in the cotton states. Gov. Aiken, the heavily slaveholder in South Carolina, has come out against secession. Mr. Stephen of Georgia, has made a powerful and telling speech against the fire eaters. Other indications show that the future favor is leaning to him of "Chester King."

Besides, after a most urgent remonstrance for a long period of time, the prairie has come up covered with fire and dead grass "large enough to eat out." There can be no excuse for this state of things, and as a last resort, I trust it will be in honor to

The Conspiracy against Kansas.

The Trouble in Kansas.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

WARSAW, Me., Nov. 23.

Col. Snyder, with nine four or five others, who arrived in this city, from that region on Thursday, gives us the following among others as the causes in which the recent troubles in southern Kansas had their origin. The first of these causes is the sale of the public lands at this time, when the people occupying the lands as pre-emptors, are in a starving condition, and of course wholly unable to raise the amount to purchase them. Another cause, is the burning of seventy-four dwellings, all belonging to free state men, as on what is known as the "Eight Mile Strip." This was a tract set apart for the New York Indians, but never occupied, if possible, the state of things in that section. He left the Polk Rangers, whom he commands, in readiness to march upon the marauders, if orders came from him so to do; and we may soon expect later reliable information from the scene of disturbance. A gentleman just in from Oscoda informs us that citizens of that region are in a great state of excitement apprehending that Montgomery would push on to that place for the purpose of taking possession of the bank and contents, which could be easily affected in the present condition of the inhabitants, the latest news of Montgomery were at Ball's Mills, only 25 miles from Oscoda, and it is feared that he will march only to the latter place. A small body consisting of minute men, left here this evening, well armed, for the scene of action.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.

Gov. Stewart has ordered Brig. Gen.

Frost to hold his brigade, consisting of the first regiment Missouri militia engineer corps and a company artillery, in readiness to repair to the southwest border to repel the invasion against the state by Montgomery's band of outlaws.

Gen. Harney will leave for Ft. Leavenworth this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

Gen. Harney telegraphs that he leaves St. Louis to-morrow for Kansas.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

Our banks yesterday discounted from

\$600,000 to \$800,000.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 23.

Gov. Wise has offered his services to the Gov. of South Carolina if not required by Virginia.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.

The Farmers Exchange Bank has suspended.

RALEIGH, N. C., 23.

The suspension of the banks has been legalized by the legislature.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

The position of the President is under-

stood to be that though the South has

just cause of complaint against the north

state is justified in seceding or revolution

ary movements until every constitutional

measure for redress has been exhausted.—

No state has a right to commit acts having

the effect of precipitating such a condition

of affairs as would induce or compel other

states to join her in a disruption of the

Union, and the calling of a convention and a dispassionate deliberation of the people

may result in restoring confidence and pre-

serve the integrity of the constitution. It

is apprehended here that the question of

secession will have to be practically dealt

with by the present administration. It is

stated from a distinguished source that

South Carolina secedes as soon as the con-

vention so resolves.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.

The banks hold a meeting to-morrow.—

Financial matters are easier.

The clearing house comptroller recom-

mended the banks to discount their entire

receipts and the adoption of a system simi-

lar to that of New York.

From the earliest hour named until noon

a constant stream of visitors poured in at

the Lake street entrance of the Tremont

House. The ladies, we were glad to see,

had their full share in the representation,

and the affair was an ovation

throughout. For two hours and a half the

line moved through the middle parlor on

the Dearborn street front, where Mr. Lin-

coln stood and shook hands with each as

they passed him. At his right stood Mrs.

Lincoln, and next Mr. Hamlin. Every-

thing moved off pleasantly and creditably

to all concerned. With his acquaintances,

Mr. Lincoln exchanged a single word.

We were glad to notice that Mr. Lincoln

seems in excellent health as does Mr. Ham-

lin, though the excitements and actual la-

bors and pressure incident to the campaign,

especially increased as the successful close

drawn near, must have been sufficient to ac-

utely tax the strength of constitution.

Mr. Lincoln returns to Springfield, and

Mr. Hamlin goes immediately east from this

city.—Chicago Tribune, Nov. 24.

Douglas on Lincoln.—A correspondent of the Albany Journal states that a few evenings since, in company with one of Albany's most eloquent and reputable clergymen, and several other gentlemen, the reverend gentleman said that in the year 1858, in New York, in conversation with the Hon. S. A. Douglas, Mr. Douglas remarked that he knew a man named ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who should be ever nominated for the Presidency, "would go to the White House with flying colors;" and he further added: "I recognize in him all the great qualities that distinguish the upright honest statesman, and he is a man of uncompromising firmness and great decision of character, insomuch that his political opponents, with all their spirit of party malevolence, cannot find anything to censure him. Such a man, sir, is ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois."

We trust, however, that the people, every

where, will turn a deaf ear to these schemes,

and remember only that there are people

perishing in Kansas for the want of food

and clothing, and that they will cheerfully

and liberally give for their relief.

Supreme Court Decisions.—The following decisions of cases in the first judicial district have been announced in the supreme court:

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The RECEPTION OF MR. LINCOLN AND MR. HAMILTON YESTERDAY.—The visit of the President and the Vice President elect to this city, their first interview since their nomination, has made Chicago the center of much interest during the past week. Yielding to the very general desire of our citizens to see the gallant standard bearers of republicanism, yesterday morning was fixed upon for a reception at the parlors of the Tremont House, between the hours of 10 and 12. The day was the most inclement of the season thus far, cold, snowy, and with general winter aspects abroad, yet the people were not at home.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

The African mail steamer arrived.

The American ship Laurel was supposed to have left Liverpool on the 28th of Sept. with 600 slaves on board, and the American bark Buck Eye sailed a few days previous with those passed him.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Treasurer of the City of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, will make application to the circuit court for Rock county, at the next term thereof, appointed to be held at the Court House in the city of Janesville in said county of Rock, on the Fourth Monday of November instant, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as he can be heard, for judgment against the lands, lots and parcels of land hereinabove described, for the amount of the taxes assessments, interest, costs and charges, respectively, due thereon for the year 1860. That said taxes and assessments were levied for city expenses and purposes exclusively. That the following is a list of the amount of taxes assessed the lands, lots and parcels of lands on which the same were assessed and the persons to whom assessed respectively. That said taxes have not been paid and the undersigned has been unable to collect the same.

GEORGE A. YOUNG,
City Treasurer.

Dated Janesville, Nov. 16, 1860.

Farming Lands in the City of Janesville.

Names. Description. Total Amt.

Wm. Whitton, w of sw 1/4 of sw q of sw q, Sec. 24.

26, T 3, R 12, containing 5 acres.

Wm. Whitton, w of sw 1/4 of sec. 24, by highway and by line, a highway and by Churchland.

I D Vermilye, 1 acre in h s q of section 26, T 3, R 12, b'd in by highway, e by Madison road, n by J D Reed and s by Oak Hill Avenue.

13,10 D Nogge, 1/4 acres in sw q of sec. 26, T 3, R 12, b'd in by highway.

D Nogge, 1/4 acres in sw q of sec. 26, T 3, R 12, b'd in by highway.

D Nogge, 1/4 acres in sw q, except 5 acres in sw corner 26, T 3, R 12, b'd in by highway.

Jas Hudson, w of c of se of sw q of sec. 26, T 3, R 12, b'd in by highway.

E J Smith, w 1/4 of 10 acres in sw q, sec. 25, 3, 12.

w n by T Nelson, e by C Rosey to Gena Lee.

13,56 A M Mitchell, 1 acre in 25, 3, 12, b'd in by line e by E C Crosby and w by Rock river 10 acres.

Mrs. H. Lovell, 3 acres in sw q of sec. 26, 3, 12, b'd in by highway and n by Milton Avenue, s by Kimball.

J K Bennett, 3 acres in q n q, sec. 26, 3, 12, b'd in by Strohers, e by Avenue, s by West.

6,86 A M Mitchell, 1/4 of 10 acres in sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, b'd in by T Nelson, e by C Rosey to Gena Lee.

1,64 S J Osgood, w h s q ne q sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, 1/4 acres.

F W Loudon, 6 acres, sile sw q sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, b'd in by highway, w by Dando, n by Highway.

1,81 A M Mitchell, 1/4 of 10 acres in sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, b'd in by highway, e by Rock river, s by Kimball.

Unknown, e h s q ne q sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12.

Unknown, e h s q ne q sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, 10,00.

A S Jones, e h s q ne q sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, b'd in by Sheldon, e by Pearl's, s by Jackson, w by Chatham.

6,56 G W Chittenden, 3 acres on sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, b'd in by Lovell, e by river, s by 4 and w by

1,24 Unknown, 2/3 acres in sw corner h sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, 10 rods in Highland Avenue, extending back 10 rods.

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Unknown, e h s q ne q sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, 10,00.

A S Jones, e h s q ne q sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, b'd in by Sheldon, e by Pearl's, s by Jackson, w by Chatham.

6,56 G W Chittenden, 3 acres on sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, b'd in by Lovell, e by river, s by 4 and w by

1,24 Unknown, 2/3 acres in sw corner h sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, 10 rods in Highland Avenue, extending back 10 rods.

1,64 S J Osgood, w h s q ne q sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, 1/4 acres.

F W Loudon, 6 acres, sile sw q sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, b'd in by highway, w by Dando, n by Highway.

1,81 A M Mitchell, 1/4 of 10 acres in sw q, sec. 26, 3, 12, b'd in by highway, e by Rock river, s by Kimball.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.
CHURCH DIRECTORY.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.
To the People of Wisconsin.

Executive Officer, 1 Madison, Wis., Nov. 22d, 1860.

Since the issue of my Proclamation for the Annual Thanksgiving, calling upon you, I beg to re-commence the subject this year, with the announcement of the facts of the case, to render thanks to the beneficent Giver, the details have come to us of destruction and suffering in another portion of our country, where the rains have not failed, and the parched earth is but very difficult to realize the fact that but a few hundred miles from us, not less than thirty or forty thousand of our fellow-beings are at this moment suffering greatly, from the total failure of their crops. Such a startling fact needs but to be brought to the knowledge of a people who are overflowing with abundance, to cause speedy help to be sent to the needy.

Citizens of Wisconsin: the destitute, starving condition of thousands of the authors of Kansas is a shameful fact, thoroughly attested. Immoral and liberal contributions of money, to buy provisions and clothing and pay freight on donations forwarded, and of grain, flour and provisions of every kind, are imperatively needed to save the lives of men, women and children who have literally nothing to eat and nothing to sell or purchase for the purpose of food and clothing. In no better way can you exhibit your thankfulness for blessings conferred by Providence than by showing love and charity to the needy.

As the executive of the state, I urge that wherever Relief Committees have not been already formed, action to that end be taken at once. Contributions of provisions may be sent forward, in many cases free, in all the public thoroughfares, and should be marked "Kansas Relief," and addressed to "Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas." Money much needed to pay freight on contributions now going forward, and may either be forwarded by the local committees, or direct (in drafts where practicable) to the order of Gen. Pomeroy, as above. Whatever is done should be done speedily; for the lives of thousands of our fellow-beings are dependent upon our charity and love.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
WOOD! WOOD!

We will take payment in wood for any number of new subscribers to the Weekly Gazette and Free Press, or to the Daily Gazette.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

We will take at par Illinois currency on subscription for the Daily or Weekly Gazette and Free Press.

A HEAVY BOND.—The Madison Journal says that the bond of the Dane county treasurer has been fixed at \$200,000.—Large as the amount is, Mr. Vroman, the republican candidate, will have no difficulty in finding sureties.

The supreme court has adjourned to the 2d day of January.

The only town in Essex county N. Y., that gave an Anti-Lincoln majority is North Elba, the home of the late John Brown.

The birds that do the most service to agriculturists, and should be protected, are the night or mosquito hawk, chimney swallow, martin or swift, whip-poor-will, cuckoo, king bird or bee martin, wood-pecker, clay or high-bird, eat bird, wren, bluebird, martin or brown thrasher, dove, live-bird or summer red-bird, hanging bird, ground bird or cheney, bobolink or rice bird, robin, snow or chipping bird, bluejay and the small owl. They do an excellent work among the insects, and serve the farmers' crops while they fill their own.

A good Dwelling House convenient to the business part of the city, a good barn on the premises. Apply at M. & M. Bradfield office.

W. B. STRONG.

COMMERCIAL.—
Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, to BUMBLE & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, November 24, 1860.

Receipts of wheat were still lighter to-day than yesterday, only about 300 bushels being on the market.—Prices of all grades of spring wheat firm; notwithstanding the recent unfavorable news from foreign markets, shipped here freely at \$6.00 per bushel. But with large receipts, present rates would hardly be sustained.—There were 8 or 10 dressed hogs in, which sold at \$6.00 per hundred for light and heavy. We quote them here at 160.00 per cwt. Hides are also lower, sales today at 60.00 per cwt. for green and 10@12c for dry. Other stuff unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice middling spring 72@75c; fair to good dry shipping 60@70c; damp and green 60@62c.

OATS—either dull or sharp 16@17c per bushel.

RYE—In request at 36@40c per 100 lbs.

CORN—old shelled 30@32c per 50 lbs. New in our 16@20 per 70 lbs.

BALMEX—prime samples 37@42c per 50 lbs, common 25@30c.

TIMOTHY SEED—in good demand at 1,000@1,100 per 40 lbs.

DRESSED HOGS—heavy 5.2@5.50 per 100 lbs., light 4.7@5.00.

POTATOES—plenty at 16@20c good to choice ones.

ROTTED—ranted at 16@18c good to choice quality.

EGGS—scored at 11@12c per dozen.

HIDES—green, 60@70c, dull, 11@13c.

FOULS—green at 4.00, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 65@70c; chickens, 60@70c; PHEASANTS—each from 25@30c each.

CHENILLE—1000@1100 per cwt.

CHENILLE MARKET.

Friday evening, November 23.

Wheat dull and heavy, No 1 spring 76@78c, No 2 spring 74@76c. Hogs 4.7@5.00. Transmissions light in tone at 36@40c for good to choice spring extra.

Exchange settled freely by banks to customers at 7 per cent premium. Rejected Illinois currency bought at 80.

NEW CIDER! ROBERTS & METCALF, in the Hyatt House block, have just received 50 Barrels of Pure New Cider, which they will sell at

LOWER Rates than have ever been offered in this city. We have also on hand

2000 BARRELS OF PRIME WINTER APPLES, which will be

SOLD LOWER than they can be purchased west of the lake shore.

ROBERTS & METCALF, Janesville, Wis., Nov. 25d, 1860.

WE have just received some of the most magni-

BROCHA SHAWLS ever offered in this state. Also, a large lot of low-priced goods.

LADIES' CLOAKS, some splendid styles of these goods; also a very large lot of

Double Wool Shawls, which we are selling fully

25 PER CENT LESS than they are worth. Also,

SILK AND WOOL SHAWLS, some splendid styles. M. C. SMITH, Janesville, November 19th, 1860.

LADIES' FURS. SPLENDID assortment of these goods just received, which we are selling very cheap.

50 Barrels of Pure New Cider, November 19th, 1860.

Hosiery & Gloves. SPLENDID line of Hosiery and Gloves now on

A sale at the NEW YORK CASH STORE, Janesville, November 19th, 1860.

VELVET RIBBONS. 2,000 PIECES of Black Velvet Ribbons,

WARRANTED ALL SILK, which is of a quality very scarce to find in this city just received and selling by the piece at very

LOW PRICES. We warrant these goods all silk no sale. Also, a splendid line of

BONNET RIBBONS, selling very much below regular price at the November 19th, NEW YORK CASH STORE.

WARRANTED ALL SILK, which is of a quality very scarce to find in this city just received and selling by the piece at very

LOW PRICES.

We warrant these goods all silk no sale. Also, a

splendid line of

SCARFS, CLOTHES, &c., &c., &c.

SILVER PLATED WARE, of all kinds, the very best manufactured.

Table and Pocket Cutlery, SCISSORS, SHEARS, &c., &c.

GILCHRIST'S RAZORS warranted to shave to your satisfaction.

CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES. All goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! All goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

AMERICAN WATCHES! Fine and Fashionable Jewelry, Sterling Silver Ware, &c.

TOP and Table Spoons, Sugar and Salt Shells, Cream Dishes, Butter and Fruit Knives, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

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